



Unit 7 How was your weekend ?





The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

1-Form التكوين

📖 يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي (منتظم) مثل help – helped / Play – played

📖 أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل have – had. / go - went / see - saw

لاحـــظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed /d) للفعل المنتظم

(١) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضـع له (d)

like → liked   live → lived   arrive → arrived

(٢)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف(y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied   cry → cried   carry → carried

(٣)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u)نضع(ed)

play → played   enjoy → enjoyed   stay → stayed

(٤)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعَف الساكن ونضع (ed)

travel → travelled   stop → stopped   clap → clapped

لكن اذا انتهى ب(x / y / w) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow →followed

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play(played) tennis.

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية)ago منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضى / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)
in the past فى الماضى/ When I was young عندما كنت صغير/ once ذات مرة

٤. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

فاعل + did not(didn't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام didn't مثل:

was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't

➲Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➲They weren't at school yesterday.

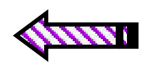
➲ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Did +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.



عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?
➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. When did Ali .... that book?
a. buy b. bought c. buys d. buying
2. Mona........... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
3- I -------------------------my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
4- We ----------------an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c –watched d- watches
5- When I was on holiday, I ------------------ tennis everyday.
a- play b-playing c - played d- plays
6- My family........................ delicious food last week.
a.ate b.eat c.eats d.eating
7- When I went to Alexandria. I .... in a holiday flat.
a.sleeps b. sleep c.sleeping d.slept
8- Last summer, my family .... a fantastic holiday in Morocco.
a. have b. had c. has d. are having
9- We.................. a test last month..
a- does b- do c - done d- did
10- they ....at the party last night.
a-didn't b-aren't c-weren't d-wasn't
11- who did you meet an hour.............?"
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since
12-.............you go to the museum last week?
a-Are b-were c-Did d-do
13- I last played tennis two years ....
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since
14-when did you last ....your cousins?
a-saw b-see c-seen d-seeing
15- I visited London...............2010.
a-since b-ago c-in d-when
16- Hisham ....at school yesterday.
a-hasn't b-didn't c-wasn't d-isn't
17-Where............you yesterday?
a-did b-do c-are d-were
18- we...........a big party for our brother last week.
a-have b- has c-were having d-had



19-...............your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
20-who ....this glass? Tamer dropped it.
a-broke b-breaks c-breaking d-break
21-Where did you live when you .... a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
22-She didn't ....to the beach yesterday.
a-go b-went c-gone d.goes
23. Were you all ready for the exam? –Yes, ...
a. we did b. I did c. I was d. we were
24. How...........your weekend?
a. did b. does c. was d. do

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- I eat fish last week. (......................)
2- who did you saw last Monday? (......................)
3- she didn't rode a camel before. (......................)
4-We write in English yesterday. (......................)
5-My uncle buy his house last summer. (......................)
6-he doesn't play tennis yesterday. (......................)
7-Did you had a good weekend? (......................)
8-How did your day yesterday ? (......................)
8-Do they see the train yesterday? (......................)
10-Hala is ill last week. (......................)
11. I sleep in a tent last night (......................)
12. She buys fruit and went home (......................)
13-He stopped exercising a year before (......................)
14-Naglaa took an English test next week (......................)
15- Where did you went on holiday last summer (......................)
16.There are many people at the station yesterday. (......................)
17-He swam in the sea, but he didn't saw any dolphins. (......................)

Although – because - so

Although تستخدم بمعنى (بالرغم من) وتربط بين جملتين متناقضتين ويمكن ان تاتى فى اول الجملة او فى المنتصف

Although he is strong, he can't carry the box.
Although I am very hungry , I don't want to eat another dead fish.

Because تستخدم بمعنى (لان) وياتى بعدها جملة السبب وقبلها جملة النتيجة

جملة نتيجة + Because + جملة سبب

He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.
His ship sank because there was alterable storm.

so تستخدم بمعنى (لذلك) وياتى بعدها جملة النتيجة وقبلها جملة السبب

جملة سبب + , so + جملة نتيجة

It's raining, so we won't play outside.

1- It's a holiday today,……….. my father isn't going to work.
a although b because c that d so
2-Lamia watched the tennis match ………….. she loves sport.
a although b because c that d so
3- It was cold yesterday, ……….Lamia did not want to go to the beach.
a why b because c that d so
4 My father is very busy,........................ he plays sports every day.
a. so b. because c. and d. although
5 We went to the beach on Saturday …………… it was cold and cloudy.
a. so b. because c. and d. although
6 Dina went to bed very early last night……………… she was very tired.
a athough b because c that d so
7 Miss Heba was ill today,……………. Miss Nadia took our English lesson.
a athough b because c and d so
8 Ola loves playing tennis……………… she is not very good at it.
a athough b because c and d so
9 Grandfather is ill,…………………….. I'll call the doctor.
a. so b. because c. and d. although
10 There are not many cars in the streets today……………… it is a holiday.
a. so b. because c. and d. although

1-It's a holiday today, but my father isn't going to work. (......................)
2-The pizza was really good because it was expensive. (......................)
3-It was terrible although my team lost 5-2. (......................)

Unit 8 The Amazing world around us

Comaparative and superlative adjectives

ـ الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم اوتاتى بعدة ويكون قبلها (v to be): ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١ـ تأتى هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢ -وتاتى بعد هذه الافعال بمعنى يبدو (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتى بعدها ظرف

٣ـ إذا جاءت بمعنى يعطى (ملمس – مذاق – رائحة) يأتى بعدها صفة (feel – taste – smell)

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

وتنقسم الصفة الى

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل

صفة	صفة+ er than	The+ صفة +est
Tall	Taller than	The tallest
fast	Faster than	The fastest
old	older than	the oldest
high	higher than	The highest
safe	safer than	the safest
cheap	cheaper than	The cheapest
quiet	quieter than	the quietest

Ex- early mobiles are heavier than today's phones.
➔ the plane is faster than the train.
←→today's phones are the easiest to carry around

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)صفات طويلة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
صفة	*More + صفة + than* *less + صفة + than*	*The + most + صفة* *The + least + صفة*
popular	More popular than	The most popular
expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive
dangerous	More dangerous than	The most dangerous
difficult	More difficult than	The most difficult
beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good	*better than*	*the best*
bad	*worse than*	*the worst*
little	*less than*	*the least*
many / much	*more than*	*the most*
Far (بعيد(مسافة	*further than*	*the furthest*

Ex- This computer is <u>less/more expensive</u> than that one.
→→A train is <u>more comfortable</u> than a bus..
→→For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the <u>least important</u> of its uses!
→The radio is <u>the most useful</u> thing in the house.
→Tablets are <u>the most important</u> invention

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1 Old cars are usually ……………… than modern cars.
a- noisier b- noisily c- nosiest d- noise
2 A train is.............. than a bus.
a- fast b- faster c- fastest d- fasten
3 The museum is usually…………..on a Saturday than a Sunday.
a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowed
4- I think the blue dress is………………than the red dress.
a- nicer b- nicest c- nicely d- nice

5 Adel is tall, but Rami is.................................
a- more taller b- tallest c- tall d- taller
6-- which bridge is……………, the 6th October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?
a- long b- longer c- longest d- longer than
7-my mobile is……………expensive than yours
a- most b- more c- as d- least
8-tablets are the………………..modern invention
a- most b- more c- as d- less
9- my phone is as expensive…………yours
a- than b- so c- as d- more
10-Mount Everest is ………………than Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
11-For me, his climb was the …………important sporting event of 2007
a-more b-less c-most d-as
12-Lake Baikal in Russia is………………… lake in the world.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
13-Some people think maths is the…………………subject of all
a less difficult b more difficult c difficult d most difficult
14 On Saturdays, the market is…………than on Fridays.
a quiet b quieter c the quietest d most quieter
15- Hassan is a ....football player than anyone else in the team.
a) good b) best c) better d) the best
16-This is............expensive car I've ever seen.
a) more b) much c) most d) the most
17- English is...........than many other languages.
a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest
18- His behaviour is...........than his brother’s.
a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
19- Aswan is.............from Cairo than Banha is.
a) far b) furthest c) further d) the furthest
20- Football is...........popular game in Egypt.
a) most b) the most c) less d)more

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is taller.
2-Cairo is most crowded than Giza.
3- An elephant is big than a camel.
4- My cousins felt happyer after they moved to a new flat.
5- That mountain was more high than we thought.
6- Cheese is badder for you than fruit.
7- Let's buy green apples because the red apples are expensiver.
8--Cairo is the big city in Africa.
9-Tennis is least dangerous than football.
10-He was the better player in the team.
11-The hotel by the park is the modernest hotel in the city
12-The market is more far from my house than the school

٢.المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf :

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات والنفى: يتكون المستقبل من)

I →	am (not)		
He, She, It →	is (not)	+ (going to) +	مصدر الفعل
We, You, They →	are (not)		

EX→Tomorrow, we're going to try windsurfing in the morning.
→I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

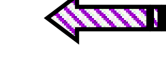
١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النياوة القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g.1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
3- I'm not going to do any scary thing.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /believe/ /think/ او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه /!lookout/ watch out ! /look!/ take care/ :Be careul

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
4- Watch out! You are going to fall .
5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

٣. السؤال Question:



عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :

Is/Are +. subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't
Are you going to try rock climbing? Yes, I'm / No , I'mnot

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + is/are + subject +going + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➢ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents.



ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر منعكسة
أول الجملة	يحدده ضمير الفاعل
I	Myself بنفسي
He /ahmed	Himself بنفسه
She/ Heba	Herself بنفسها
It	Itself بنفسه غير عاقل
They /اى اسم جمع	Themselves بانفسهم
We/ I and اسم	Ourselves بانفسنا
You	Yourselves بانفسكم yourself بنفسك

١– يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون المفعول والفاعل واحد

Amir will hurt himself. Did you look at yourself in the mirror?
Spend a few minutes preparing yourself for exercise.
A cat doesn't need a bath. It can clean itself

٢ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتاكيد

Ex-Nobody helped me do the work. I did it myself.
→Sara and Mona cooked lunch themselves.

لا حظ : اذا كانت جملة امر او نهى يستخدم الضمير المنعكس (yourself / yourselves)

Chop the vegetables by yourself

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

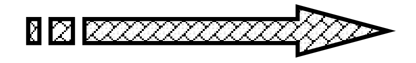
1-My father is painting our house……………..
a) herself b) myself c) itself d) himself
2-Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it.............?
a) herself b) yourself c) myself d) himself
3-My sister and I like taking photos of ………………. when we go out.
a-myself b-themselves c-ourselves d-himself
4- If you are hungry, make…………..a sandwich.
a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
5-I didn't buy this cake.! I made it ……………….
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
6-The birds sleep in caves to protect ………………….. from eagles.
a-itself b-themselves c-ourselves d-yourselves
7-Sara has a jacket to keep .... warm.
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
8-You don't drive this car. It drives ………………..!
a-himself b-itself c-yourself d-myself
9-Be careful ! the car is coming so fast. It ………………hit you.
a-is going to b-will c-can't d-might
10- Next weekend, we………. stay with our relatives in Giza
a. are going to b. will c. won't d. is going to
11- Hassan ………spend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.
a. going to b. will c. can't d. is going to
12- ....Reem going to go trekking his afternoon?
a. Will b. Does c. Has d. Is

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-<u>Will</u> you going to visit your relatives?
2-Great! We are going to <u>having</u> a picnic this weekend.
3-I'm <u>going try</u> rock climbing next weekend!
4- I can't walk very well because I hurt <u>himself</u> while playing football.
5- The children put on hats to protect <u>ourselves</u> from the sun.
6-A My sister is only two. She can't put his clothes on <u>myself</u> , so I often help her.
7- We all looked at <u>themselves</u> in the school photo.
8-My little brother enjoyed <u>yourself</u> at the family party

Unit 10 Welcome to my home !





١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

. يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➢He will travel to London tomorrow

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. ➢His school will be 50 years old next year	١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts:
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.	٢. عرض مساعدة Offering help:
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?	٣. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:
E.g. There will be electric cars in the fuure. ➲Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future? I think we will live on the moon. It is my dream.	٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there. ➢I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now. ➢I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.	٥. القرار السريع Quick decision: قرارا يكون الان

٣. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر+ won't)

فاعل + will not(won't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

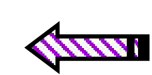
٤. السؤال Question:



عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔ Will you send us some photos? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.



عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام. + will + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

♉ Where will Dina go at the weekend? - I think she will go to the park.

٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords:

ـنستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

using made of/from/in/by

❶is/are Made of مصنوع من مادة (لم تتغير في الشكل)

Ex-Car tyres are made of rubber. ➔➔This chair is made of wood.
✍This pencil case is made of plastic.
➔The best shoes are usually made of leather.

❷is/are Made from مصنوع من مادة (تغيرت في الشكل او اعيد تصنيعها)

This toy car is made from a metal can! ➔Cheese is made from milk.
My sister has a toy house. It is made from old boxes.
The bird's home is made from leaves. ✈✈ Plastic is made from oil.
→This desk is made from an old door.

❸is/are Made in مصنوع في (مكان او سنة)

✂Many beautiful shoes and bags are made in Egypt.
→Are computers made in China?
☺These rubber sandals are made in Africa
➔This car was made in 2005.

❸was/were Made by مصنوع لواسطة (شخص/شركة)

The first car was made by Benz.

عند السؤال عن المادة المصنوع منها الشيء



What is /are + الشـــــــيء + Made of / from…?

➔ What is a ruler made of ? - it's made of plastic
➔ what are tyres made from ? they are made from rubber trees.

عند السؤال عن المكان المصنوع فيه الشيء

Where is /are + الشـــــــيء + Made in…?

➔Where is your mobile made in ? my mobile is made in china.
➔ where are these rubber sandals made in ? these rubber sandals are made in Africa.

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- Hamdi is very fast. I think he..................in the Olympic Games one day.
a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be
2-Don't worry. I…………..help you with your homework.
a-am going to b-will c-going to d-won't
3- Do you think there……….flying cars in the future?
a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was
4-..........there be ordinary mobiles in the future ?
a- Is b- Will c- Does d- was
5-There ....be an ordinary cars in the future.
a- is b- going to c- will d- won't
6-I think we will..............more robots in our schools.
a- has b- having c- had d- have

7-I'm very tired. I think I..................to bed.
a- going to go b-will go c-going to d-won't go
8-My grandfather....................65 next month.
a-is b- would be c-will be d- is going to be
9- The television is made ……………….Egyypt.
a- of b- in c- from d- by
10- What is the lamp ………………of?
a-are made b-is made c-making d-made
11- Are many computers made ………………………China?
a- of b- in c- from d- by
12-The Sofa is made ………………… leather.
a- in b- by c- from d- of
13-The cushions ………….of cotton.
a-are made b-is made c-making d-made
14-Is this chair made…………….. wood?
a- in b- by c- from d- of

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-My bag is <u>making</u> of cotton.
2-These rubber sandals are made <u>from</u> Africa.
<u>3-Would</u> we all use computers at school in the future?
4-modern technology will <u>helping</u> us a lot in the future.
5-I think liverpool <u>is going to</u> win the match.
6-I expect tamer will <u>visiting</u> us tomorrow.

Unit 11 On land and sea

(zero conditional) : حالة "if" الصفرية

→ If/when + مضارع بسيط, → مضارع بسيط
→ مضارع بسيط + If/when + مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . →If we mix red and green, we get blue.
→ I get a headache if I read for too long. →Streets become wet if it rains heavily
→If I am tired , I go to bed. →→If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when we freeze water , it turns into ice. If you heat ice, it melts -

*تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:
(always/usually/often/never/ever/every)
If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى :

اداة استفهام+ dodoes+ sub + inf ⟶ if /when+ (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→What do you do if /when you feel hot??

Do /Does+ sub + inf ⟶ if/when + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1-When I ………….ill, I got bed.
a am feeling b feels c feel d felt
2- If my sister ………………. a lot of TV, she feels tired.
a will watch b watches c watch d watching
3 -When it is very cold, water……………… to ice.
a turns b turn c turning d turned
4-When we.................. something funny, we all laugh
a hearing b heard c hears d hear
5- If I don't know a word, I………………. my dictionary.
a using b use c used d uses
6- Do you feel ill if you……………………… too many sweets?
a eat b eaten c ate d eating
7-……………..ice become water if it gets warm?
a-Will b-Would c-Can d-Does
8- if I ……………….understand an English word, I ask my teacher.
a-doesn't b-am not c-don't d-didn't
9-When I am hungry, I ………..something to eat.
a-have b-has c-having d-had
10-When a turtle is in danger, it ………into its shell.
a-going b-went c-go d-goes
11-the octopus swims very fast when it…………. in danger.
a-is b-are c-be d-was
12-If you……….. water plants, they don't grow
a-doesn't b-aren't c-don't d-didn't
13-When you leave ice in the sun, It ………..water.
a-is becoming b-became c-become d-becomes

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-I always feel very tired if I will eat a big lunch.
2-Most animals run away quickly that they are in danger
3-I always laughed when I watch that film
4-Leila feels ill if she travel on a boat
5-If water is 100 °C, it boiling
6-When I'm tired, I am going to bed.
7-If I see rubbish on the ground, I throwing it in the bin
8-I walk to school if the bus isn't arrive.
9- if I feel ill, I usually stays at home.

"Should & shouldn't " for advice

should + inf

←← نستخدم should بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You should have about eight hours of sleep every night.
- Students should always be polite
-You should always eat healthy food

Shouldn't + inf

نستخدم shouldn't بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You shouldn't watch television all day because it's not health
-He shouldn't speak Arabic in an English class.
-You shouldn't stay up too late at night

السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

Should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

Should I write my name on my paper? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام + should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

√-when should we go to the beach? →what should I do to get the best results?

---

must + inf

يجب : ١ـ تستخدم للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة must

✪ You must follow traffic rules

٢ـ اعطاء نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking. You must wash your hands before you eat.

٣ – تستخدم(المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

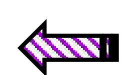
→We must tell the truth. →I must visit my grandparents more often.
►We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. →I must work hard for the exams next week.

must = it is necessary/important to + inf من الضرورى/المهم ان

لا يجب : تستخدم مع المنع أو التحريم او التحذير من شيء قد يترتب عليه ضرر او خطورة mustn't

mustn't + inf

☒You mustn't drink water from the river. It's not clean.
☒We mustn't talk to each other in the lesson
You mustn't smoke in hospitals.



هـــام

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to غير مسموح Be forbidden to ممنوع Be dangerous to خطير It's against the law to ضد القانون No + v.ing	+	مصدر

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1-You …………….. play games in the road.
a- must b– mustn't c– can d– should
2-When you cross a road, first you …………. find a safe place to cross.
a- must b– mustn't c– can't d– shouldn't
3- You ……………. follow traffic rules.
a- must b– mustn't c– can d– shouldn't
4- you ………….. forget why you are doing the activity.
a shouldn't b must c should d don't
5- you ……………………… listen to other students' ideas.
a. should to b. must c. mustn't d. can't
6- you …………………. share your ideas with others.
a can't b mustn't c should d shouldn't
7- you ……………… make all the decisions or rules yourself.
a shouldn't b must c should d can
8-.Pupils shouldn't............noisy in the classroom.
a- be b-are c-were d-been
9. You ………look right and left before you cross the road
a. should to b. must c. mustn't d. can't
10-you………………take water when you go to the desert.
a. have to b. must c. mustn't d. shouldn't
11- you ……………………….. be angry with people you don't agree with.
a shouldn't b must c should d can
12-You……………………… swim here! It's dangerous.
a must b mustn't c should d shouldn't
13. We ………….. eat lots of fish. It is good for you.
a. shouldn't b. don't c. haven't d. should
14.You ……eat too much cake. It has too much sugar in it.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have d. must
15-It's dangerous to take this medicine. you.............take it.
a- shouldn't to b- must c-can't d-mustn't
16-You ………………..talk loudly in the library.
a- must b– mustn't c– should d– have to

2- Read and correct the underlined words:
1-You should to clean your teeth in the morning.
2.Laila feels ill. She should sees a doctor.
3.You should eat too much chocolate.
4.Ali should not to talk in the Maths lesson.
5- Water is very important. We should waste it.
6- You shouldn't to eat too many sweets.
7- You must eat not in the changing room.
8 You mustn't look after your health.
9- you shouldn't drank lots of water after you do sports.
10-you should study while you are in bed.
11– He should feel nervous before an exam.?
12. People must throw rubbish in the street.
13 People can smoke in hospitals.
14-You should studying for the test.
15-You must park here. it's not allowed

Unit 12 My future

Question Tag السـؤال المذيـل

❖ يتكـون السـؤال المذيـل مــن الفعـل المسـاعــد أو الناقـص وضميـر الفاعــل

الافعال المساعدة او الناقصة

am / is / are / was / were / do / does / did / have / has / had / can / shall / will / could / may/ must / might / should / would

ضمير فاعل+فعـل مساعـد أو ناقـص منفى+جملة مثبتة

ضمير فاعل+ فعـل مساعـد أو ناقـص مثبت+جملة منفية

❖ السـؤال المـذيـل يضـاف لنهـايـة الجملة بهـدف التـأكيـد علي الكـلام السابـق .

❖ الجملة المثبتـة يضـاف لهـا سـؤال مـذيـل منفي والإجابة المتوقعة هـ **yes**

❖ الجملة المنفيـة يضـاف لهـا سـؤال مـذيـل مثبـت والإجابة المتوقعة هـ **No**

❖ الأفعـال المنفيـة فـي السـؤال المـذيل لا بـد أن تكـون دائمـاً مختصـرة .

❖ الفـاعـل فـي السـؤال المـذيل لا بـد أن يكـون ضميـر .

It's hot today, isn't it ? Yes, it is.

The manager arrived late, didn't he ? Yes, he did.

Ahmed won't come to the party, will he ? No, he won't.

امثلة اخرى

Ex- You like nuts, don't you? ➔He speaks English, doesn't he?

➔Your brother can't play the guitar, can he?

, ➔ We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?

➔there were a lot of people at the meeting , weren't they?

ملاحظـات عـامـة

❖ الجملة التـي تحتـوي علي – **seldom** – **hardly** – **rarely** – **never** تعتبر جمل منفية ولا بد أن يكـون السـؤال المـذيل مثبـت .

He never smokes, does he ? Maha hardly studies, does she?

❖ إذا جـاءت **'s** وبعـدها أي جـزء من أجـزاء الكلام غيـر التصريف الثالث نستخـدم **is** .

It's fine today, isn't it ? *He's a doctor, isn't he ? - She's reading, isn't she?*

❖ إذا جـاءت **I'm** يكـون السـؤال المـذيـل **aren't I** .

I'm a teacher, aren't I ?

❖ إذا جـاءت **I'm not** يكـون السـؤال **am I** .

I'm not a doctor, am I ?

❖ إذا كـان الفاعل **This or That** يكـون الضميـر في السـؤال المـذيـل **it** .

This is my car, isn't it ?

❖ إذا كـان الفاعل **These or Those** يكـون الضميـر في السـؤال المذيل **they** .

These are mine, aren't they ? */Those are my socks, aren't they?*

❖ إذا كـان الفاعل **There** نضعهـا نفسهـا بـدلاً من الضميـر في السـؤال المـذيـل .

There is a car over there, isn't there ? *There are flowers in the garden, aren't there?*

❖ إذا جـاء **v. to Have** فعـلاً أساسياً نستخـدم **do or does** في المضـارع و **did** في الماضي .

I have a new car, don't I ? - *He has a lot of money, doesn't he ?*

❖ اذا لم يوجد فى الجملة فعل مساعد او ناقص نستخدم do مع مصدر الفعل ونستخدم does مع فعل منتهى ب s/es ونستخدم did للماضى

you want to be a doctor , don't you? She like fish , doesn't she?
They played football yesterday, didn't they?

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1 Sara wants to be a marine biologist, …………….. she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
2 Your grandmother doesn't like fish, ………………. she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
3 It is cold in England in winter, …………it?
a- hasn't b isn't c doesn't s-aren't
4 You did your homework last night, …………….you?
a did b didn't c doesn't d does
5 Nasser will write to me when he gets there, …………………. he?
a won't b didn't c doesn't d can't
6 There weren't many people at the match, were ………………..?
a they b it c there d them
7 A lot of people prefer living in Cairo,………………..?
a- aren't they b- they don't c-didn't they d- don't they
8 Girls are quieter than boys,……………………?
a-aren't they b- isn't she c-didn't they d- don't they
9 Your grandfather ………………. in a big city, did he?
a lived b doesn't live c lives d didn't live
10 She never speaks French, ……………… she?
a is b isn't c doesn't d does
11-my brother can't play the guitar,……………he?
a-can't b-isn't c-does d-can
12- we have much sleep,…………we?
a-shall b-haven't c-don't d-aren't
13-heba never reads the lesson carefully before the exam,………………..?
a-doesn't she b-didn't she c-does she d-did she
14-I'm so proud to be egyptian,……………………..?
a- I am b-I'm not c- am I not d- aren't I
15- Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy, ………………?
a- do they b- are they c- does they d- they are
16-She's very friendly, …………………..she?.
a- is b- doesn't c- isn't d- does
17-Nabil has a car , …………………………..he?
a- hasn't b- doesn't c- isn't d- don't
18- Ahmed read the story carefully , -----------------?
a) didn't he b) isn't he c) hasn't he d) doesn't she

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-we never sleep late during school, <u>are</u> we?
2- he is a fast runner, <u>wasn't</u> he?
3-He speaks English, <u>isn't</u> he?
4-you <u>can't</u> forget to phone me, will you ?

5-It's really important to look after our planet, doesn't it?
6-You're Ali's cousin, don't you?
7-They should eat health food , won't they ?
8-An octopus can swim fast , can it ?
9-This is an easy exam , is it?

حالة "if" الأولى: (1st conditional)

١-تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في المضارع البسيط , الفاعل + will/won't + المصدر
الفاعل + will/won't + المصدر. If + جملة في المضارع البسيط

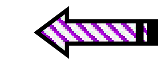
Ex →If I have a lot of money, I will buy a car.=I will buy a car if I have a lot of money
➔If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus.
➔ If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow.

٢-نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

-شئ محتمل الحدوث فى المستقبل او الحاضر.

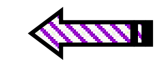
Ex ➔ If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.
➔ If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.
►if we go to the sports club tomorrow, we'll phone you.
➔ If it is windy tomorrow, they won't go to the beach
I won't pass my exam if I don't work hard

٣. السؤال Question:


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

will+ sub + inf   if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

➔ Will you come to the party if he invites you?
Yes . I will / No, I won't


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة استفهام+ will+ sub + inf ⟶ if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

➔What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?
I will go to the beach.
Who will you see if you go out tonight?

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- If we……………….to England, we will speak English every day.
a went b will go c go d going
2- If you………… your hands before you eat, you will get ill.
a don't wash b wash c not wash d didn't wash
3-If you eat too many sweets, you…………..bad teeth.
a-have b-won't have c-will have d-would have
4-If your sister…………..hard, she will get low marks.
a-studies b-studied c-don't study d-doesn't study
5-where will you go if you…………..holiday?
a-have b-had c-will have d-having

6-…………you come if he invites you?
a-would b-are c-will d-have

7-heba won't go on a trip if she……………study hard.
a-don't b-doesn't c-isn't d-hasn't

8-If I finish my homework before seven o'clock, I ………….. and visit you.
a-come b-comes c-will come d-came

9-If I have free time, I………this story.
a-reads b-will read c-read d-reading

10-If I……….see walaa today, I will phone her this evening.
a-doesn't b-won't c-don't d-wouldn't

11- If you play tennis heavily tomorrow, I…………….go out.
a-are b-was c-were d-be

12- What…………….if you get up late?
a-will do b-would do c-will you do d-you will do

13 Your Mum.......... very angry if you break your phone
a-are b-is c-will be d-be

14 If you don't run, you…………………the bus.
a-don't catch b-won't catch c-doesn't catch d-didn't catch

15 If I.............. Tarek, I'll tell him to call you.
a saw b will see c see d seeing

16 You…………………. better English if you practise every day.
a-speaks b-will speak c-speaking d-speak

17-we won't go to university if we…………pass our exams
a-doesn't b-won't c-don't d-shouldn't

.

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

2 Read and correct the underlined words:

1- If you go to Paris, you <u>see</u> the Eiffel Tower. (……………………)
2- Hala <u>not</u> go to work if she feels ill tomorrow. (……………………)
3- Tarek will be cold if he <u>will go</u> out without his jacket. (…………………..)
4-If I visit my grandparents, I <u>take</u> them a present.. (…………………..….)
5-If dad <u>get</u> a new job , we'll move to Cairo (……………………..)
6- The team will win the match if they <u>having</u> their best players (……………………..)
7-The teacher will not be happy if you <u>not</u> do your homework.(…………………..……..)
8- If it <u>rained</u> , I'll stay at home. (…………………..……..)
9- The family <u>buy</u> a new apartment if they move to the city.
10-If I <u>am not</u> work hard, I won't pass my exams.